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(54) Title: A METHOD OF AUTOMATICALLY MILKING ANIMALS AND AN IMPLEMENT FOR APPLYING SAME (57) Abstract <p>In a method of automatically milking animals which are allowed to walk around freely and to go to a milking parlour including a milking robot, the animals, prior to possibly being milked, are automatically identified. Furthermore, the moments when an animal has been milked and the quantity of milk supplied thereby by the animal are recorded. On the basis of the quantity of milk (m_1) supplied by one animal by means of the milking robot in a fixed period of time (T) and the quantity of milk (m) supplied on average per animal over a group of animals in said period of time (T), there is defined a milk criterion that has to be met in order that this animal, after having presented itself again in the milking parlour or near thereto, is to be milked again.</p>		

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A METHOD OF AUTOMATICALLY MILKING ANIMALS AND AN IMPLEMENT
FOR APPLYING SAME

5 The present invention relates to a method of
automatically milking animals which are allowed to walk
around freely and to go to a milking parlour including a
milking robot and which, prior to possibly being milked, are
automatically identified, in which method the moments when an
animal has been milked and the quantity of milk supplied
thereby by the animal are recorded.

10 In a suchlike method, known per se, the problem
occurs that animals which have recently been milked and
present themselves again at the milking robot, e.g. because
concentrate is supplied to them there, must not yet be
milked. From document EP-A 0091892 it is known only to milk
15 the animals when a predetermined time has elapsed since the
previous milking run. Furthermore, it has already been
proposed by the applicant in an earlier patent application
only to milk an animal when since the previous milking run of
this animal a minimum number of other animals have been
20 milked. In this earlier application it has been indicated
that this minimum number can be established individually per
animal, depending on the extent to which the lactation period
of the animal presenting itself in the milking parlour or
near thereto has elapsed (see: PCT/NL95/00207).

25 The present invention aims at answering the ques-
tion whether an animal, after having presented itself again
in the milking parlour or near thereto, is to be milked.

again, on the basis of parameters deviating from those in the
aforementioned known methods.

In accordance with the invention, for that purpose
the method described in the preamble is characterized in
that, on the basis of the quantity of milk (m_x) supplied by
one animal by means of the milking robot in a fixed period of
time (T) and the quantity of milk (m) supplied on average per
animal over a group of animals in said period of time (T),
there is defined a milk criterion that has to be met in order
that this animal, after having presented itself again in the
milking parlour or near thereto, is to be milked again. This
milk criterion is constituted in particular by the number of
animals (p) that should at least have been milked since the
last milking run of this animal, in order that the animal,
after having presented itself again in the milking parlour or
near thereto, is to be milked again.

In a concrete embodiment, this minimum number of
animals (p) is a function of the relation (m_x/m) between the
quantity of milk (m_x) supplied by one animal by means of the
milking robot in the period of time (T) and the quantity of
milk (m) supplied on average per animal over a group of
animals in said period of time. The functional relation
between the minimum number of animals (p) and the relation
(m_x/m) in an interval around the value $p = 20$ is ap-
proximately according to $p = (6,94 - 2,47 \cdot m_x/m)^2$. In other
words, whether an animal is to be milked again is individual-
ly determined for each animal depending on the quantity of
milk supplied by this animal, e.g. in the last 24 hours, in
relation to the quantity of milk supplied on average per
animal over a group of animals - often constituted by the
herd present with a farmer - in said period of time.

Besides to a method, the invention also relates to
an implement for automatically milking animals which are
allowed to walk around freely and to go to a milking parlour
including a milking robot for being milked there, which
implement is provided with an animal identification system
and means for establishing the quantity of milk yielded from
each individual animal. The implement is then characterized

in that there is available a computer equipped so as to define, on the basis of the quantity of milk supplied by one animal by means of the milking robot in a fixed period of time and the quantity of milk supplied on average per animal over a group of animals in said period of time, a milk criterion that has to be met in order that the animal, after having presented itself again in the milking parlour or near thereto, is to be milked again. The computer may additionally be equipped for executing the further aforementioned aspects of the method in accordance with the invention.

For a better understanding of the invention and to show how the same may be carried into effect, reference will now be made, by way of example, to the accompanying drawing showing schematically a milking parlour in which a milking robot is disposed.

In the drawing there is represented a loose house 1, in the longitudinal direction of which there is arranged a feed alley 2. At both sides of this feed alley 2, over almost the entire length of the loose house 1 at the sides of the exterior wall, there are provided cubicles 3, and, at the side of the feed alley 2, there are disposed feed stands 4. Via doors 5 and 6 in the cowshed 1, by means of a tractor driving in the feed alley 2, it will be possible to transport hay feed to feed grooves and/or concentrate to feed troughs in the feed stands 4. The arrangement of the cubicles 3 and the feed stands 4 is such that there remains sufficient walking room for the animals between the cubicles and the feed stands, so that they are allowed to move to a sufficient extent and, in principle, to walk around in the cowshed. Near the short side of the cowshed there is a milking parlour 7 where a machine for automatically milking animals is arranged, which milking machine is provided with a milking robot 8 for automatically connecting the teat cups to the teats of an animal, respectively disconnecting same therefrom. Between the milking parlour 7 and the short side of the cowshed 1 there is provided a computer room 9, in which there is arranged a computer 10 as well as all the equipment constituting part of the milking machine that is

not accommodated in the milking parlour 7 itself. The milking parlour 7 is provided with an entrance door 11 and two exit doors 12 and 13. Via the door 11 animals can enter the milking parlour from the loose house, while the animals can return to the loose house from the milking parlour via the door 12. As soon as an animal enters the milking parlour from the loose house or from the meadow via the loose house, the identity of the animal is ascertained in a customary manner. By means of the animal identification system used therefor, there is obtained access to a data file present for this animal in the computer of the system. In said file there are inter alia recorded data which are relevant for answering the question whether or not the animal is to be milked.

Next to the milking parlour 7 there is provided a separation room 14, which is accessible from the milking parlour via the door 13. The separation room 14 is further accessible via doors 15 and 16. In the room 14 animals can be separated from those in the loose house of the cowshed 1, e.g. because they have an udder shape being such that the teat cups cannot be connected automatically, because they have to be inseminated or because their hoofs have to be cut, in which cases the farmer can bring the animals e.g. via the door 15 into the separation room 14, but also because mastitis has been diagnosed with the animals which are present in the milking parlour 7 and then are led from there via the door 13 into the separation room 14 instead of into the loose house of the cowshed 1. Into the separation room there may also be led the animals presenting themselves at the milking robot within a too short period of time after their last milking run, in particular when they are expected not having to stay there for a very long time prior to still being milked. The farmer can get animals out of the separation room 14 via the door 16. By means of the computer 10, which is used otherwise for the control of automatically milking and automatically connecting the teat cups to the teats respectively disconnecting same therefrom, as well as for executing any operations that might further be of importance for the milking, there can be recorded the number of animals which

are led from the milking parlour 7 to the separation room 14. However, when the farmer himself leads animals via the door 15 into the separation room, or gets animals out of there, e.g. via the door 16, then the number of animals present in the separation room recorded in the computer 10 will not correspond with the reality. In order to avoid this drawback, there are available counting means 17 connected to the computer 10. These counting means are preferably disposed near the doors 15 and 16 and can manually be controlled by the farmer. When the farmer leads an animal via one of the doors 15, 16 into the separation room, he will be able, by controlling the counting means 17, to make the number of animals indicated thereby correspond with the reality. Likewise the farmer, when getting an animal out of the separation room 14 via one of the doors 15, 16, will be able, by controlling the counting means, to adapt the number of animals present in the separation room, so that, because the counting means 17 are connected to the computer 10, at all times the correct number of animals in the separation room is recorded in the computer 10 and indicated, if desired, on a display disposed on the counting means 17. When, in the absence of the farmer, too many animals are led from the milking parlour 7 to the separation room 14, it will be possible to put an alarm into operation for alerting the farmer that the number of animals in the separation room is too large.

As already pointed out, animals may present themselves in the milking parlour or near thereto, while they have already been milked recently. For that reason there has to be defined a milk criterion that has to be met in order that such an animal is then to be milked again. This milk criterion can be constituted by the number of animals (p) that should at least have been milked since the last milking run of this animal, in order that the animal, after having presented itself again in the milking parlour or near thereto, is to be milked again. This milk criterion can be defined on the basis of the quantity of milk (m_x) supplied by one animal by means of the milking robot in a fixed period of

time (T) and the quantity of milk (m) supplied on average per animal over a group of animals in said period of time (T). In particular, the milk criterion is defined on the basis of the relation (m_x/m) between the quantity of milk (m_x) supplied by one animal by means of the milking robot in the period of time (T) and the quantity of milk (m) supplied on average per animal over a group of animals in said period of time (T).

When starting from a situation of sixty cows which are to be milked three times per 24 hours, whereby each milking run takes approximately eight minutes, then it appears that, when the quantity of milk (m_x) supplied by a specific animal corresponds to the quantity of milk (m) supplied on average per animal over the group of animals, it is desirable first to milk approximately 20 other animals before milking said specific animal again. A functional relation between the minimum number of animals (p) that have to be milked first between two consecutive milking runs of a specific animal and said relation (m_x/m) is e.g. $p = (6,94 - 2,47 \cdot m_x/m)^2$. This means that for high productive animals a smaller number of animals have to be milked prior to milking such a high productive animal again. For example, when a specific animal supplies 25% more milk than the average animal, so that $m_x/m = 1,25$, then at least only eight animals will have to be milked prior to milking again this animal after same has presented itself in the milking parlour or near thereto. When a number of animals have been milked exceeding the calculated number (p) by a fixed value (n), or when certainly the greater part, e.g. 2/3, of the number of animals present have been milked, then an animal presenting itself again in the milking parlour or near thereto will be milked immediately, independently of the fact whether the production is high or low, so independently of the relation m_x/m .

By means of this system of calculations of the minimum number of animals to be milked in the interval, whereby the individual animal is taken into account, there is obtained the advantage that high productive animals are better treated. They are earlier admitted to the milking

5 parlour as long as they produce much milk and have automatically to wait longer when the milk production decreases in the course of the lactation period. Low productive cows can no longer harm the efficiency of the robot by occupying same unnecessarily, until e.g. four times per 24 hours. They are restricted to two or at the most three milking runs per 24 hours.

10 It is noticed that the invention is not restricted to the embodiment shown and the calculation example given here. In and around the point $p = 20$, the second-degree relation between p and m_x/m can also be replaced by a suitable linear relation. Furthermore, in case of an other number of animals or an other duration of the milking run, there can be applied an adapted relation between p and m_x/m .

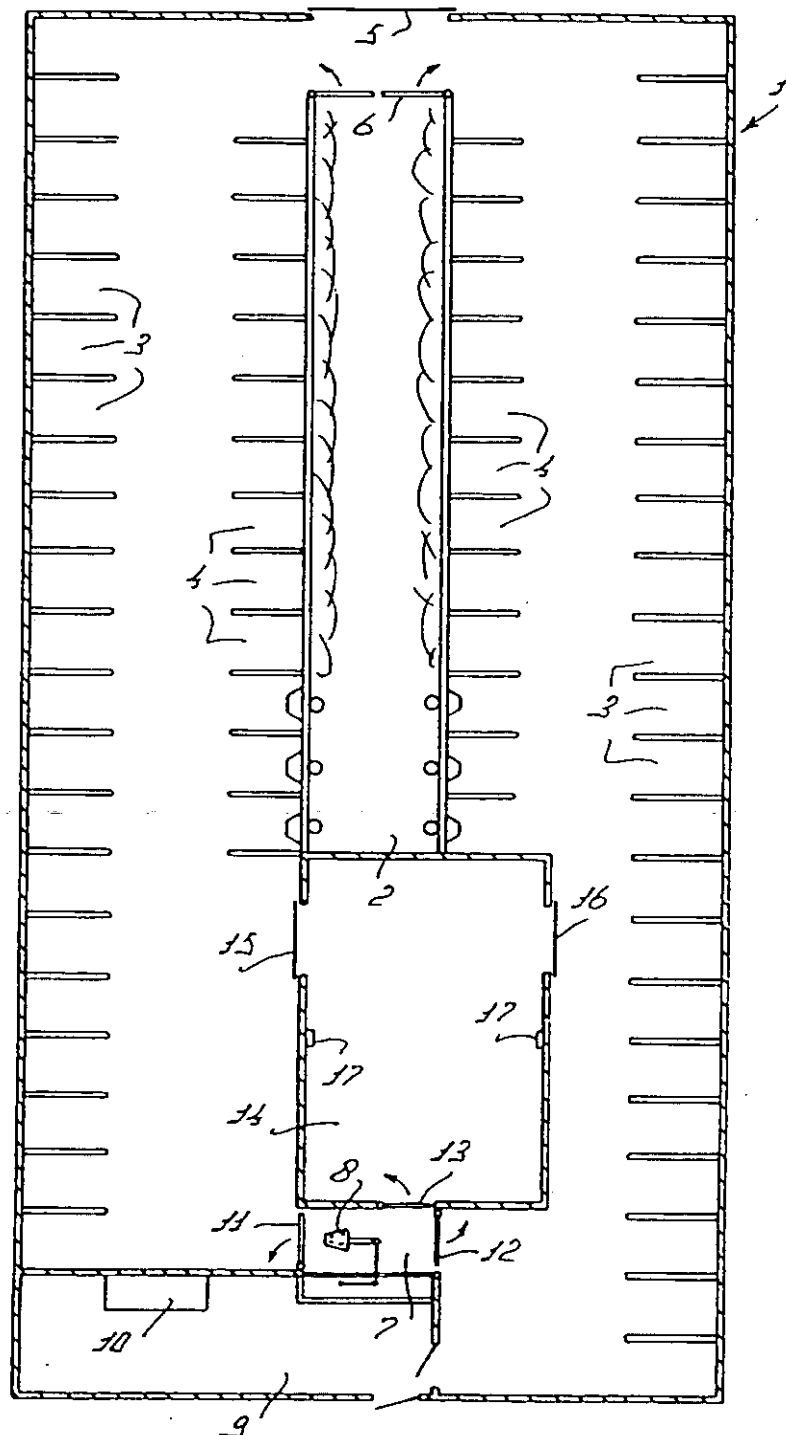
CLAIMS

1. A method of automatically milking animals which are allowed to walk around freely and to go to a milking parlour including a milking robot and which, prior to possibly being
5 milked, are automatically identified, in which method the moments when an animal has been milked and the quantity of milk supplied thereby by the animal are recorded, characterized in that, on the basis of the quantity of milk (m_x) supplied by one animal by means of the milking robot in a
10 fixed period of time (T) and the quantity of milk (m) supplied on average per animal over a group of animals in said period of time (T), there is defined a milk criterion that has to be met in order that this animal, after having presented itself again in the milking parlour or near
15 thereto, is to be milked again.
2. A method as claimed in claim 1, characterized in that the milk criterion is constituted by the number of animals (p) that should at least have been milked since the
20 last milking run of this animal, in order that the animal, after having presented itself again in the milking parlour or near thereto, is to be milked again.
3. A method as claimed in claim 2, characterized in that this minimum number of animals (p) is a function of the relation (m_x/m) between the quantity of milk (m_x) supplied by
25 one animal by means of the milking robot in the period of time (T) and the quantity of milk (m) supplied on average per animal over a group of animals in said period of time.
4. A method as claimed in claim 3, characterized in that the functional relation between the minimum number of
30 animals (p) and the relation (m_x/m) in an interval around the value $p = 20$ is approximately according to $p = (6,94 - 2,47 \cdot m_x/m)^2$.
5. A method as claimed in any one of claims 2 to 4, characterized in that, when since the last milking run of an
35 animal there have been milked a number of animals exceeding the calculated number (p) by a fixed value (n), the animal, after having presented itself again in the milking parlour or

near thereto, is to be milked again, independently of the value of the relation (m_x/m).

5 6. An implement for automatically milking animals which are allowed to walk around freely and to go to a milking parlour (7) including a milking robot (8) for being
10 milked there, which implement is provided with an animal identification system and means for establishing the quantity of milk yielded from each individual animal, characterized in
15 that there is available a computer (10) equipped so as to define, on the basis of the quantity of milk supplied by one animal by means of the milking robot in a fixed period of time and the quantity of milk supplied on average per animal over a group of animals in said period of time, a milk criterion that has to be met in order that the animal, after having presented itself again in the milking parlour (7) or near thereto, is to be milked again.

7. An implement as claimed in claim 6, characterized in that the computer (10) is equipped for applying the method as claimed in any one of claims 1 to 5.



INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

International Application No.
PCT/NL 96/00401

A. CLASSIFICATION OF SUBJECT MATTER
IPC 6 A01J5/017

According to International Patent Classification (IPC) or to both national classification and IPC

B. FIELDS SEARCHED

Minimum documentation searched (classification system followed by classification symbols)

IPC 6 A01J A01K

Documentation searched other than minimum documentation to the extent that such documents are included in the fields searched

Electronic data base consulted during the international search (name of data base and, where practical, search terms used)

C. DOCUMENTS CONSIDERED TO BE RELEVANT

Category *	Citation of document, with indication, where appropriate, of the relevant passages	Relevant to claim No.
A	EP 0 639 327 A (MAASLAND NV) 22 February 1995 see column 1, line 1 - line 8 see column 2, line 45 - column 3, line 21 see claims; figures	1
A,P	WO 95 35028 A (MAASLAND NV ;LELY OLAF V D (CH)) 28 December 1995 cited in the application see claims; figures	1,2
A	EP 0 091 892 A (ALFA-LAVAL) 19 October 1983 cited in the application see page 1, line 1 - page 3, line 24 see page 5, line 29 - line 37 see claims; figures	1

☐ Further documents are listed in the continuation of box C.

☒ Patent family members are listed in annex.

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INTERNATIONAL SEARCH REPORT

Information on patent family members

International Application No

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Patent document cited in search report	Publication date	Patent family member(s)	Publication date
EP-A-639327	22-02-95	NL-A- 9301414	16-03-95
WO-A-9535028	28-12-95	NL-A- 9400992	01-02-96
		AU-A- 2580395	15-01-96
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